



EERC

EERC Technology... Putting Research into Practice

The Plains CO₂ Reduction (PCOR) Partnership

An Overview of Phase II Plans

Regional Carbon Sequestration Partnerships
Phase II Field Validation Test Project Kickoff Meeting

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
October 13, 2005



PCOR Partnership

Phase II Goals

- Increase public understanding of CO₂ sequestration
- Perform field validation tests that develop:
 - MM&V protocols
 - Regional sequestration strategies
 - Best separation/source matches
 - Regulatory and permitting strategies
 - Environmental benefits and risks
 - Information needed to monetize C credits
- Continued regional characterization
- Regional partnership program integration

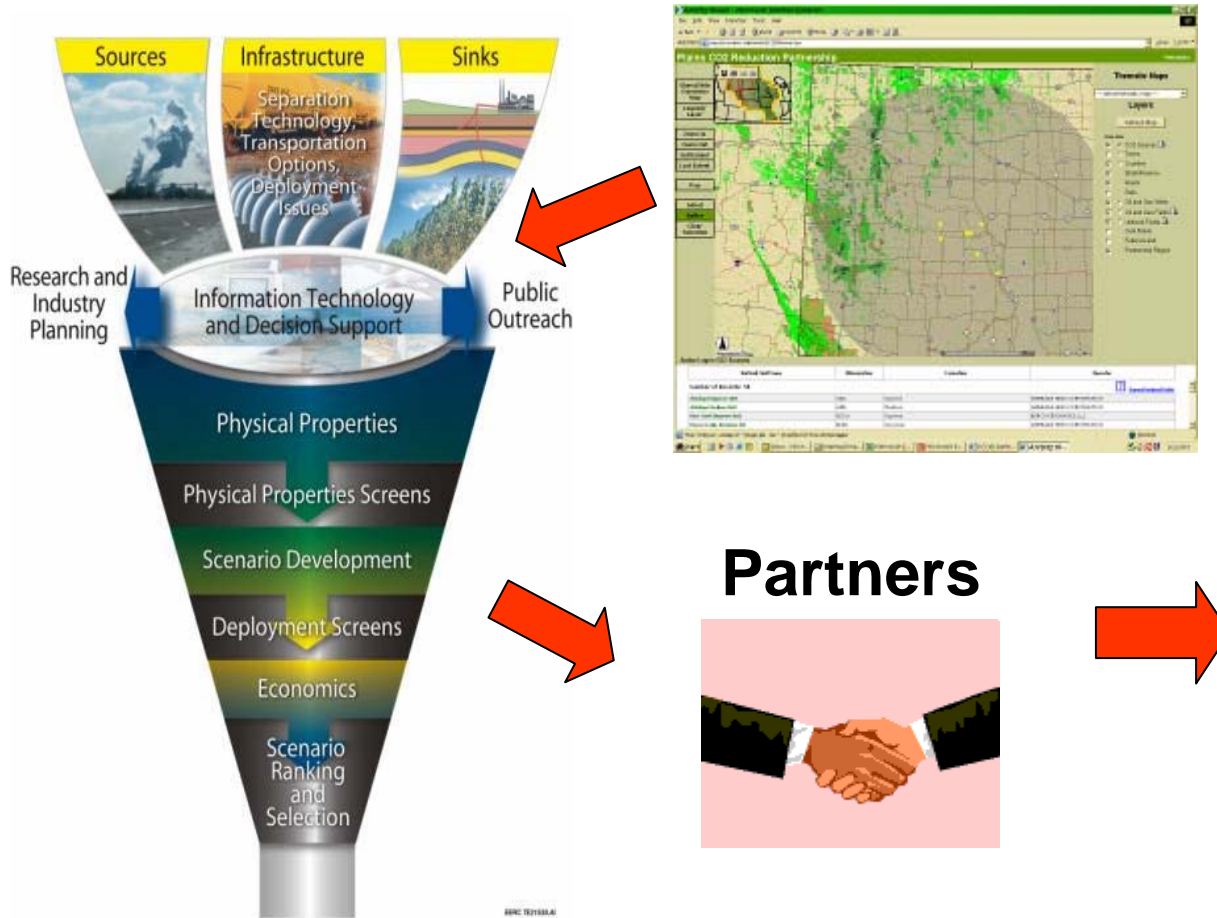
PCOR Partnership Region

Nine states and three
provinces

1,362,089 square miles



Identifying CO₂ Sequestration Opportunities



- Acid gas injection into a pinnacle reef for EOR
- Injection into a deep carbonate system for enhanced oil recovery (EOR)
- Injection into a lignite seam for enhanced coalbed methane (ECBM)
- Wetland terrestrial sequestration

Field Validation Sites



Geologic Demonstrations

- G1 – Beaver Lodge, North Dakota. CO₂ injection site for CO₂ sequestration and EOR
- G2 – Zama, Alberta. Acid gas Injection site for CO₂ sequestration and EOR
- G3 – Lignite coal in North Dakota. CO₂ injected into an unminable lignite coal seam for CO₂ sequestration and possible ECBM production

Terrestrial Demonstration

- T1 – Wetland sites monitored to establish sequestration potential and MMV technologies

PCOR Partnership

Geologic Field Demonstrations

- Acid gas injection for simultaneous acid gas disposal and EOR in pinnacle reef structure in Alberta.
- CO₂ flood EOR in deep carbonate formation on the Nesson Anticline.
- Injection of CO₂ into North Dakota lignite seam for simultaneous sequestration and enhanced coalbed methane recovery.



Zama Pinnacle Reef



Injection of acid gas stream from nearby gas-processing plant:

≈ 60% CO₂

≈ 40% H₂S

Approximately 200,000 tonnes of CO₂ will be injected during demo period.

Why Zama?

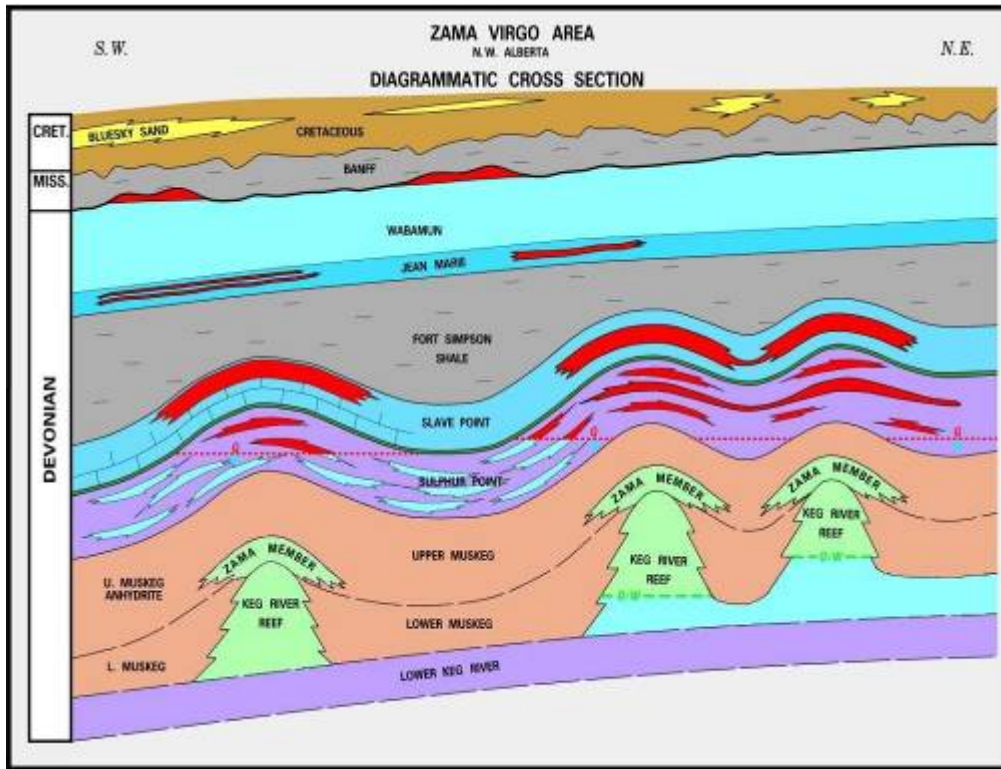
- Acid gas injection helps evaluate CO₂ purity constraints for future efforts.
- Pinnacle reef structure provides a beautiful container for observation.
- Hundreds of pinnacle reefs exist in the PCOR Partnership region, as well as other worldwide sedimentary basins.





**Zama Pinnacle
Reef**

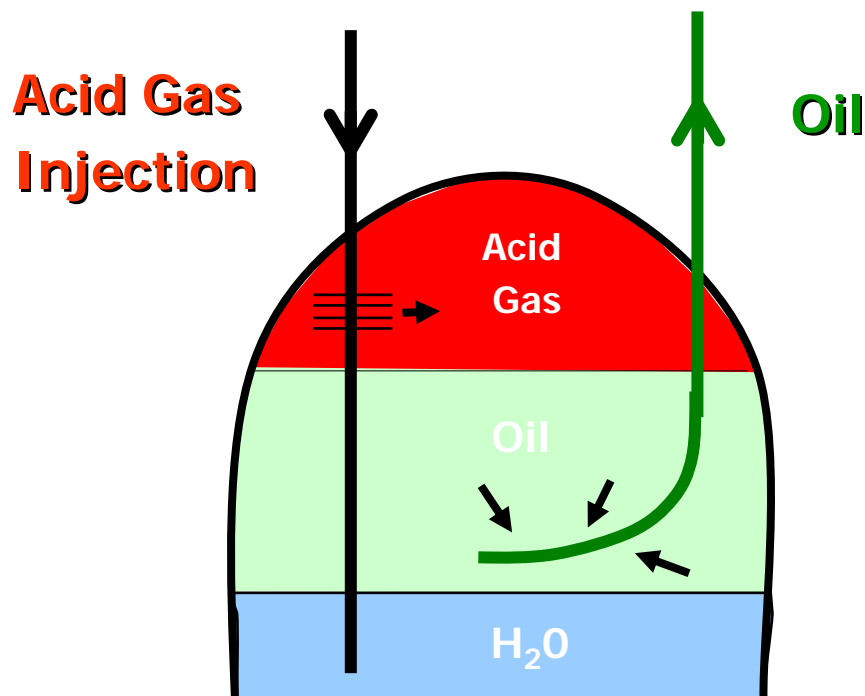
Zama Pinnacle Reef (cont.)



Injection Zone Characteristics

- Carbonate reservoir
- Anhydrite seal
- Injection depth = 5300 ft
- Reservoir P = 2210 psig
- Reservoir T = 174°F
- CO₂ capacity = >1 MMT
- Small size and isolated nature of the pinnacle reef structure make it ideal for study.

Zama Pinnacle Reef (cont.)



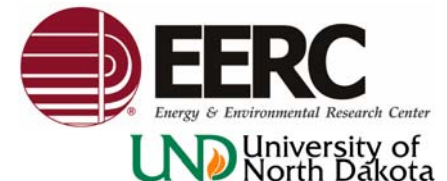
PCOR Partnership Objectives

- Predict, monitor, and evaluate fate of injected acid gas
- Determine effect of H₂S on CO₂ sequestration
- Develop BMP for MMV
- MMV includes:
 - Soil vapor and air quality
 - Shallow and deep aquifer monitoring
 - Produced fluids analysis

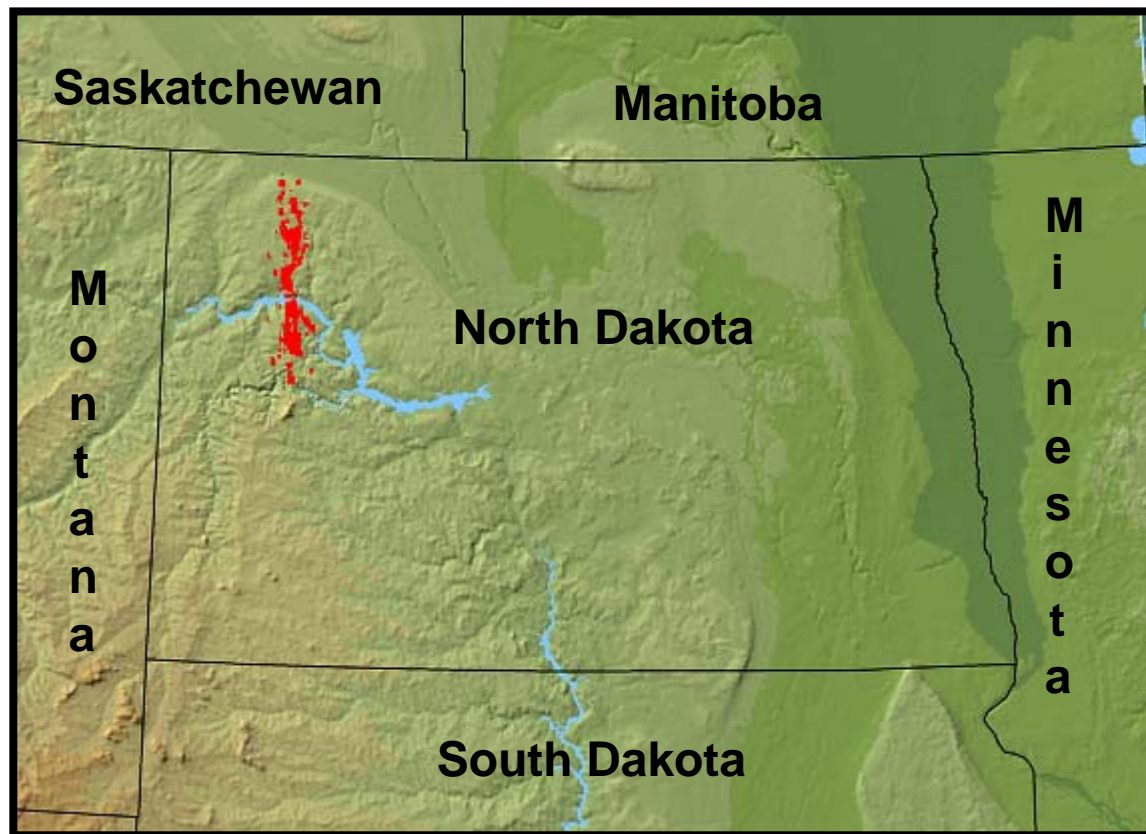
Zama Pinnacle Reef (cont.)

Key Partners

- U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory
- Energy & Environmental Research Center
- Apache Canada Ltd.
- Alberta Energy and Utilities Board
- North Dakota Industrial Commission Oil & Gas Research Council



Nesson Anticline (Beaver Lodge Field)



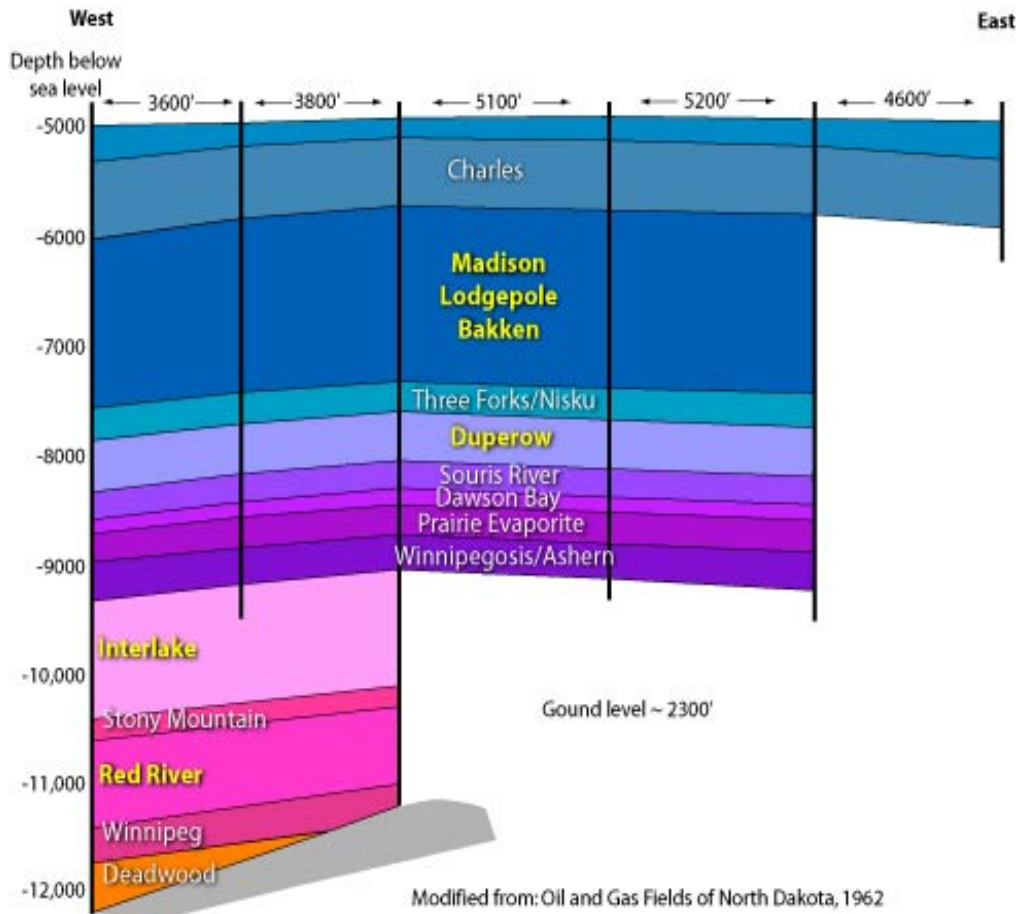
Injection of CO₂
from DGC plant
>95% CO₂

Minimum of
3000 tons of
CO₂ will be
injected during
demo period.

Why Beaver Lodge ?

- Deepest CO₂/EOR test ever attempted (we think!).
- Structural and stratigraphic trap.
- Stacked units means multiple sequestration targets.

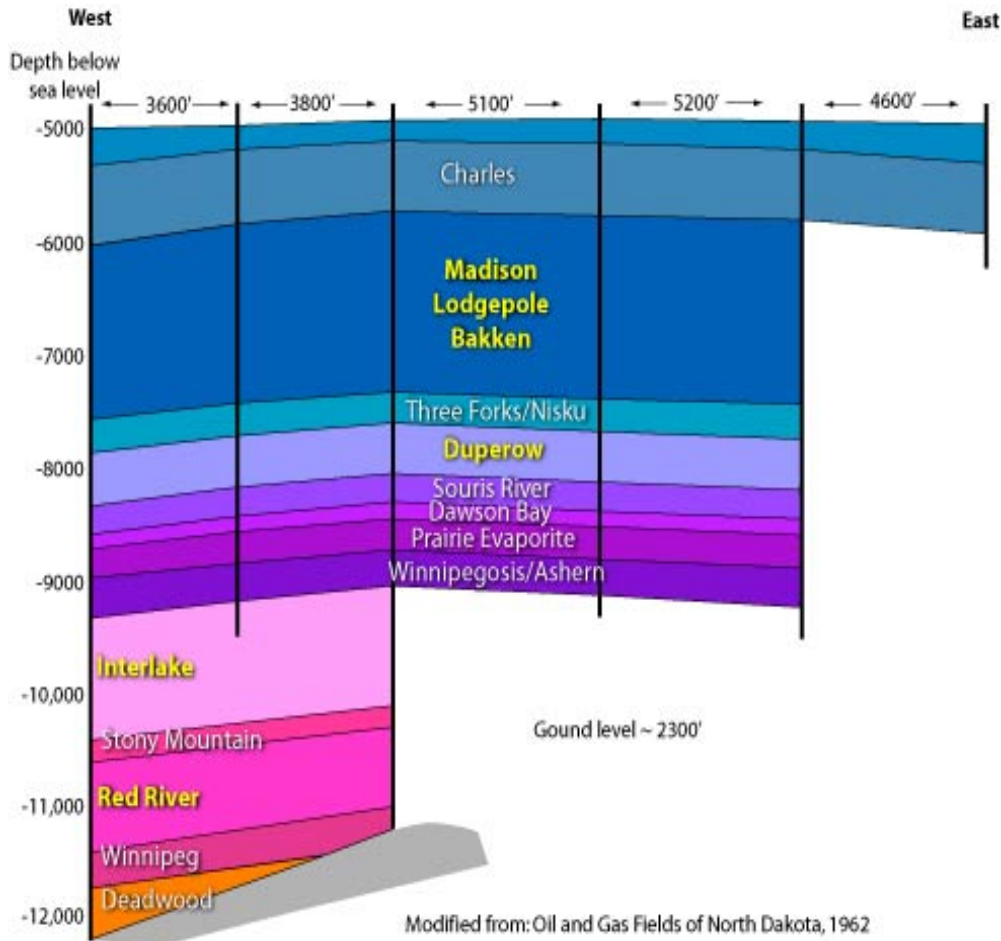
Nesson Anticline (Beaver Lodge Field) (cont.)



Injection Zone Characteristics

- Carbonate reservoir
- Inj. depth = 10,000 ft
- Reservoir P = 3942 psig
- Reservoir T = 249°F
- Salinity = 329,000 ppm
- Capacity >170 MMT

Nesson Anticline (Beaver Lodge Field) (cont.)



PCOR Partnership Objectives

- Predict, monitor, and evaluate fate of the CO₂
- Determine effects of high P&T conditions on CO₂ sequestration
- Develop BMP for MMV
- MMV includes:
 - Soil vapor and air quality
 - Shallow and deep aquifer monitoring
 - Produced fluids analysis, in adjacent units

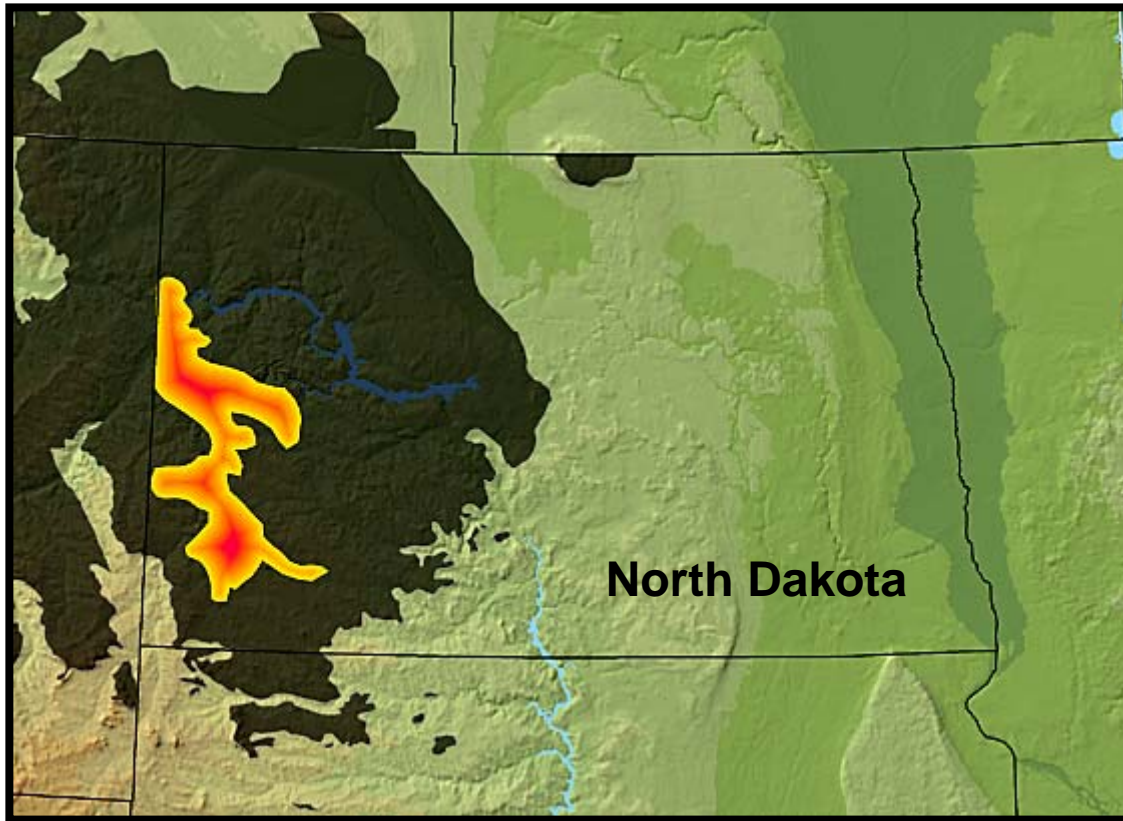
Nesson Anticline (Beaver Lodge Field) (cont.)

Key Partners

- U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory
- Energy & Environmental Research Center
- Amerada Hess Corporation
- North Dakota Industrial Commission Oil & Gas Research Council
- North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources
- Dakota Gasification Company



Lignite Coal Seam



Injection of CO₂
from commercial
facility
>95% CO₂

Minimum of 1000
tons of CO₂ will
be injected
during demo
period.

Why Lignite ?

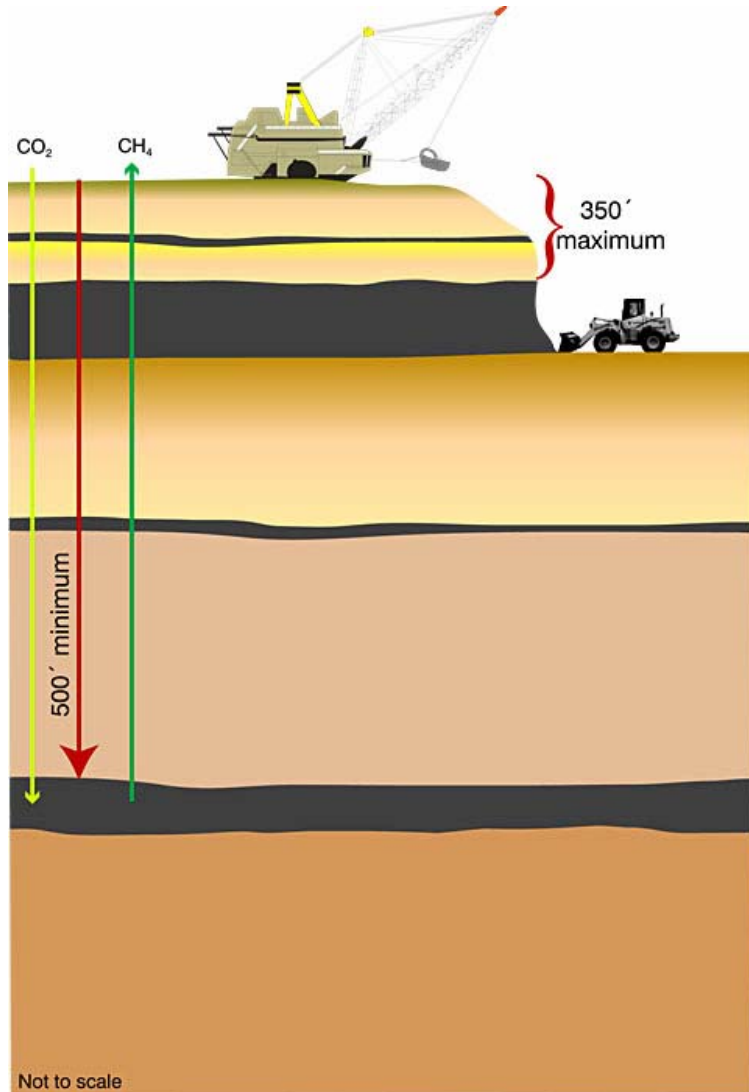
- No CO₂ Injection tests ever conducted in lignite.(We think!).
- CO₂ Adsorption / CH₄ Desorption ratios may well exceed 10.
- Thick regional occurrences of lignite.

What might happen when CO₂ is injected into a coal bed?*

1. Coal plasticizes and swells. (at least higher rank coals do!)
Faster molecular diffusion, but could close cleats
2. Water becomes acidic.
Carbonate minerals dissolve, cleats plug or open
3. Water is removed.
Coal shrinks and opens cleats
4. Pressure, pH, and temperature gradients develop.
Minerals are likely to precipitate and plug cleats
Hydrocarbon solubility will drop
CO₂ density will drop

injection	outlet
higher P	lower T
geologic T	lower T
low pH	geologic pH

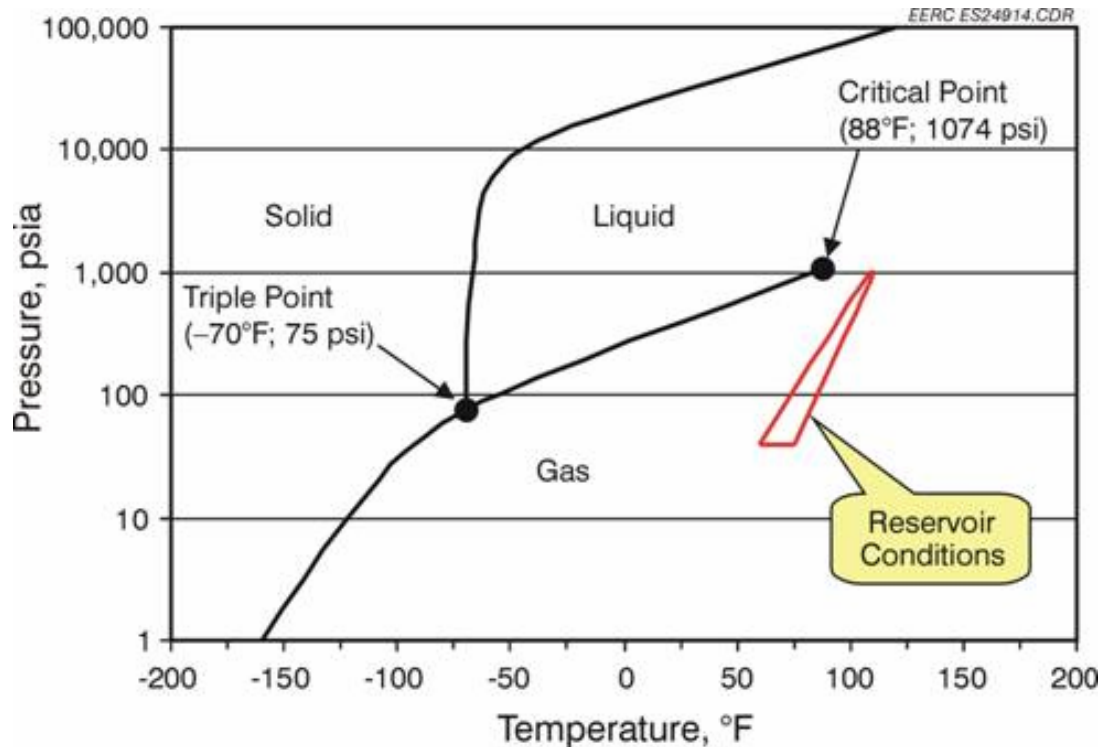
Lignite Coal Seam



Injection Zone Characteristics

- Low-rank coal
- Injection depth > 500 ft (150 m)
- Reservoir depth and temperature are low enough that CO_2 will be in gas phase.
- Capacity >300 MMT

Lignite Coal Seam (cont.)



PCOR Partnership Objectives

- Predict, monitor, and evaluate fate of the injected CO₂
- Determine effects of CO₂ on the physical and chemical properties of lignite coal
- Evaluate ECBM potential
- Develop BMP for MMV
- MMV includes:
 - Soil vapor and air quality
 - Shallow groundwater and coal seam water quality

Lignite Coal Seam (cont.)

Key Partners

- U.S. Department of Energy National Energy Technology Laboratory
- Energy & Environmental Research Center
- North Dakota Industrial Commission Oil & Gas Research Council
- North Dakota Department of Mineral Resources
- Mineral Holder (>40,000 acres)



Units and Range of Typical Reservoir Conditions

Pressure

75–145 atm (bar)

1100–2500 psi

2540–4920 feet of water

1.3×10^6 – 2.6×10^6 slugs/sq. perches

45–87 scrupels/sq. barleycorns*

Temperature

30°–140°C

85°–285°F

User

Chemists
Engineers
Geologists
Biologists
Regulators

Volume

1 scf = 56 g CO₂

Concentration

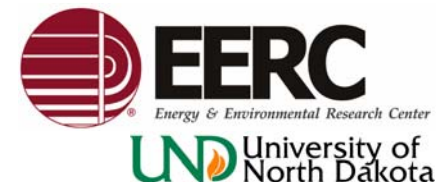
1000 scf/bbl = 43 wt% (CO₂/oil)

*(estimated based on British barleycorn)

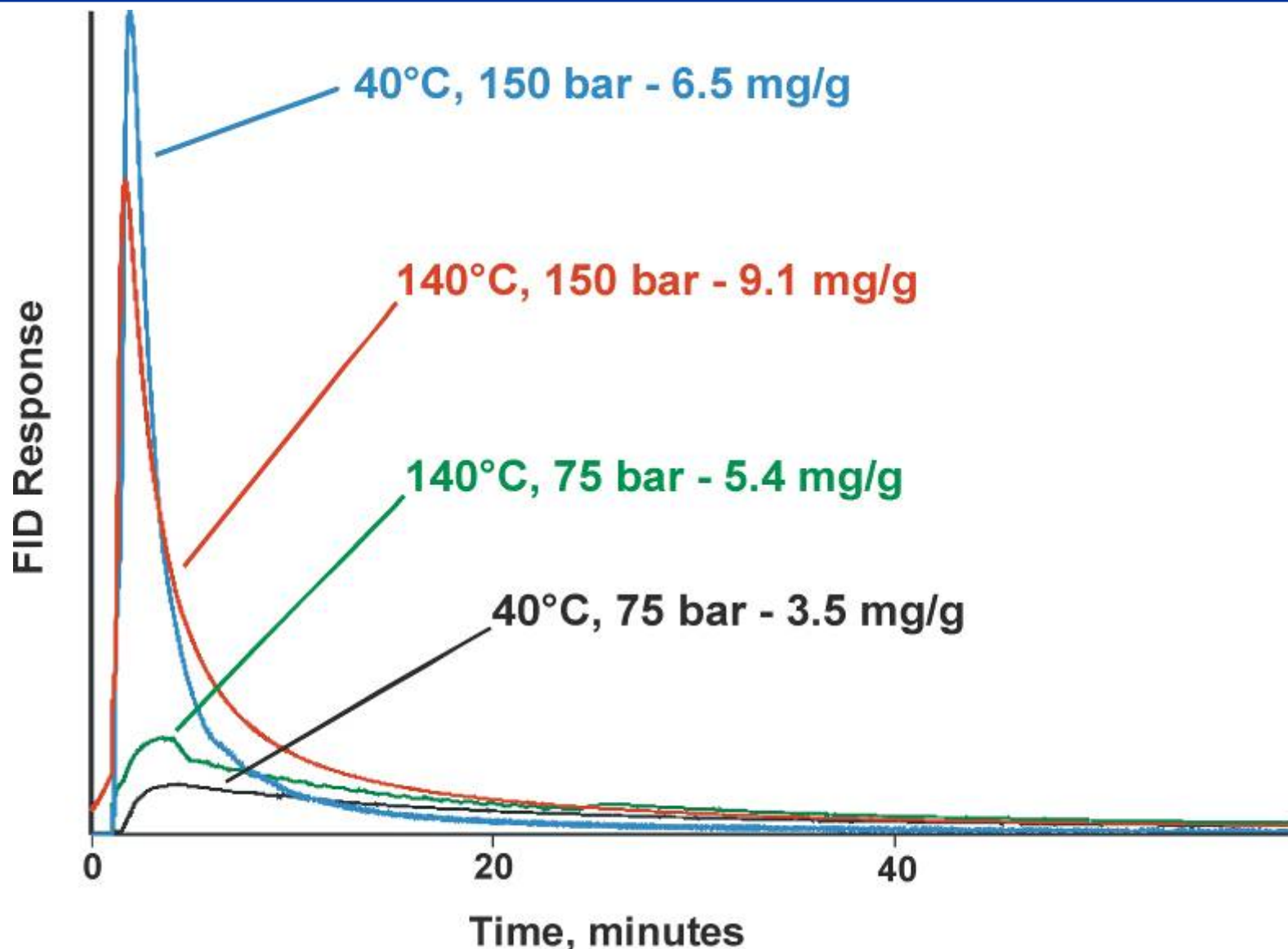
Density

API gravity 1 = 1.076 g/mL

API gravity 100 = 0.6112 g/mL

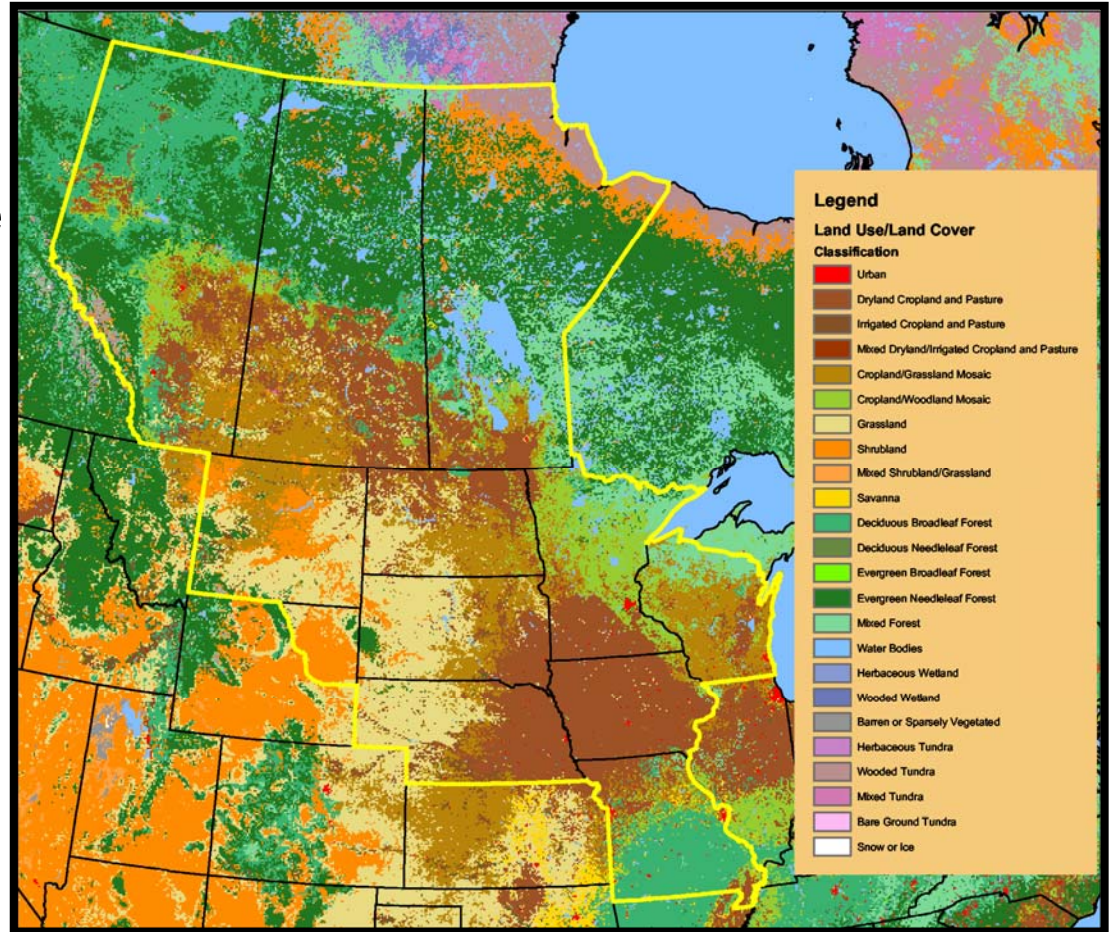


Online FID Determination of Hydrocarbons Extracted from Reservoir Rock with CO₂



Terrestrial Sequestration

- Identify, develop, and apply alternate land use management practices to the Prairie Pothole Region
- Wetlands and grasslands
- EERC; Ducks Unlimited, Inc.; Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC); and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)



Terrestrial Field Validation Test Goal

Develop a market-based carbon sequestration strategy for wetland/grassland complexes.

CO_2
↓
 CO_2
↓
 CO_2
↓

•Carbon Credits



Why Ducks ?

- Prairie Pothole Region important and unique regional feature.
- Numerous ancillary benefits.
- Significant public and industrial interest.



Terrestrial Field Validation Test Objectives

- Characterize field sites
- Site development and management
- Carbon sequestration MM&V
- Development of carbon offset protocols and standards
- Economic analysis



Terrestrial Field Validation Test Objectives (cont.)

Site development and management

- Develop wetland management practices
- Restoration activities



Terrestrial Field Validation Test Objectives (cont.)

Carbon measurement, monitoring, and verification (MM&V)

- Initial carbon levels
- Carbon sequestration rate
- Development of protocols
- Comparisons with other sites
- Monitor CH₄ and NO₂

Terrestrial Field Validation Test Objectives (cont.)

Development of carbon offset protocols and standards

- Technical
- Legal
- Financial
- Develop carbon credits/offsets for industry

Field Validation Test Objectives (cont.)

Economic Analysis

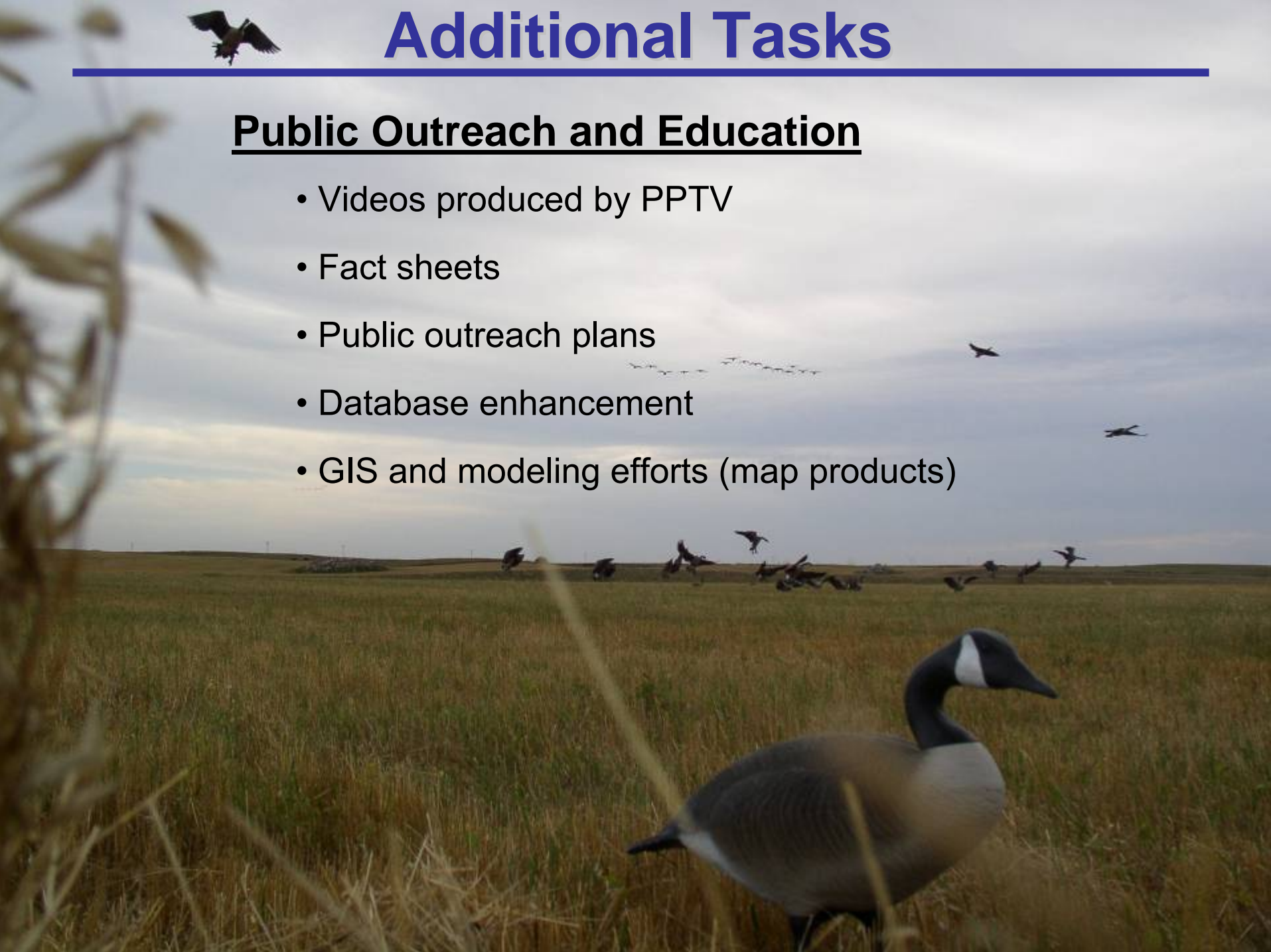
- Quantify costs with respect to carbon credit value (cost-benefit analysis)
 - Short and long term (commodity price impacts)
- Review indirect benefits
 - Water quality
 - Erosion control
 - Flood buffering
 - Recreational and wildlife benefits



Additional Tasks

Public Outreach and Education

- Videos produced by PPTV
- Fact sheets
- Public outreach plans
- Database enhancement
- GIS and modeling efforts (map products)



Phase II Regional Characterization

Goal: To continue regional characterization from Phase I and to provide data management for demonstration projects for the purpose of identifying opportunities for future field validation tests and/or commercialization.

- Define required data
- Collect and organize the data
- Enhance/expand Decision Support System (DSS)



Defining and Collecting Data

- Refine Phase I regional characterization data
 - Updating data
 - Fill in data gaps
 - Assess new data needs
 - Economics
 - Regulatory

Defining & Collecting Data (cont.)

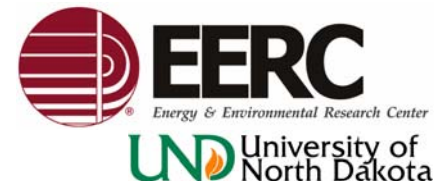
- The “not so readily available” data
- Partners key



Decision Support System

Goal: Enhance DSS with information and tools to support new opportunities.

- Digital Sequestration Atlas
- Sequestration cost analysis
- Refined capacity estimates
- Project-specific warehouse



Digital Sequestration Atlas

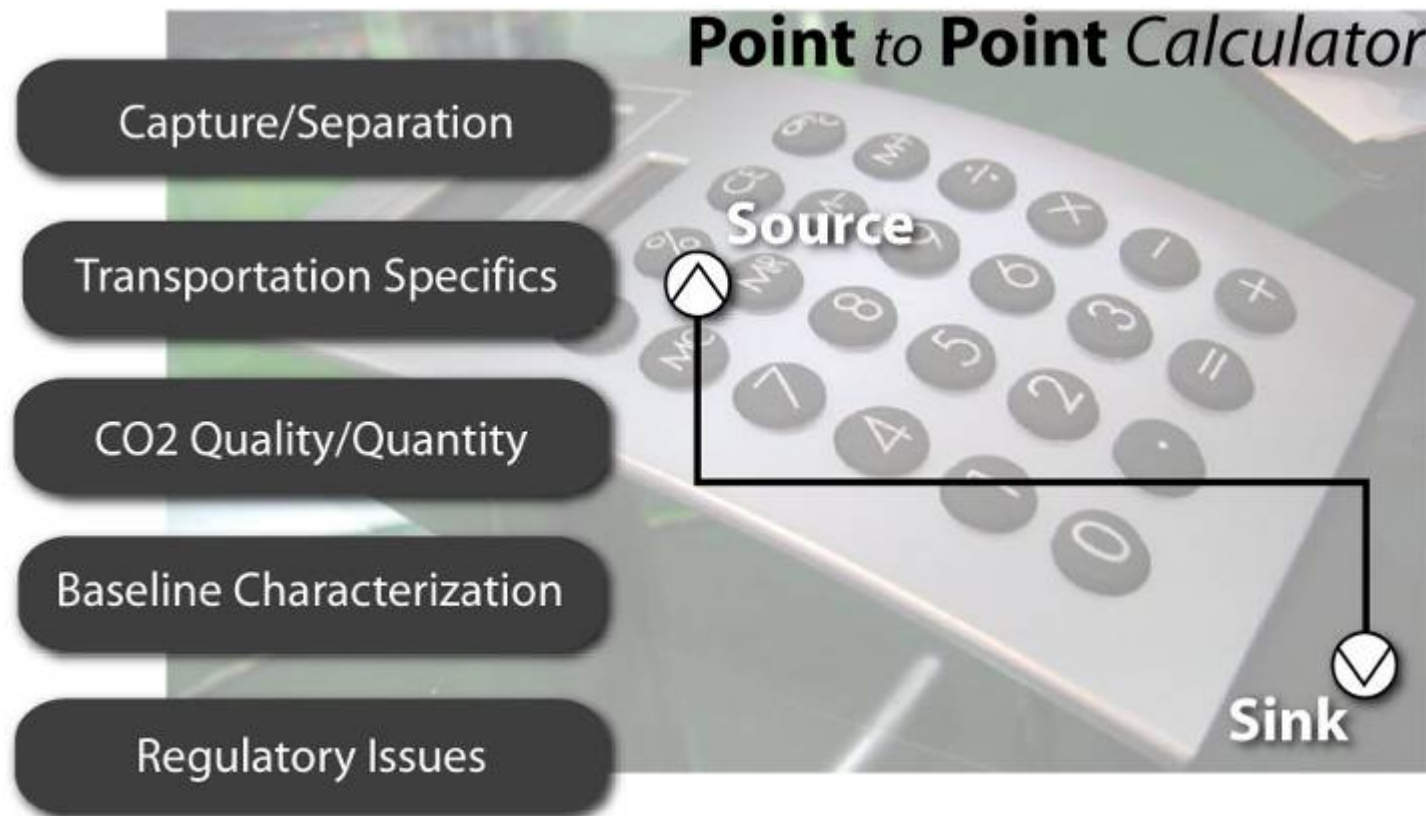
DIGITAL Sequestration Atlas

Core Photos
Cross Sections
Structure Maps
Geophysical Information
Sequestration Mechanism
Engineering Information
Logs

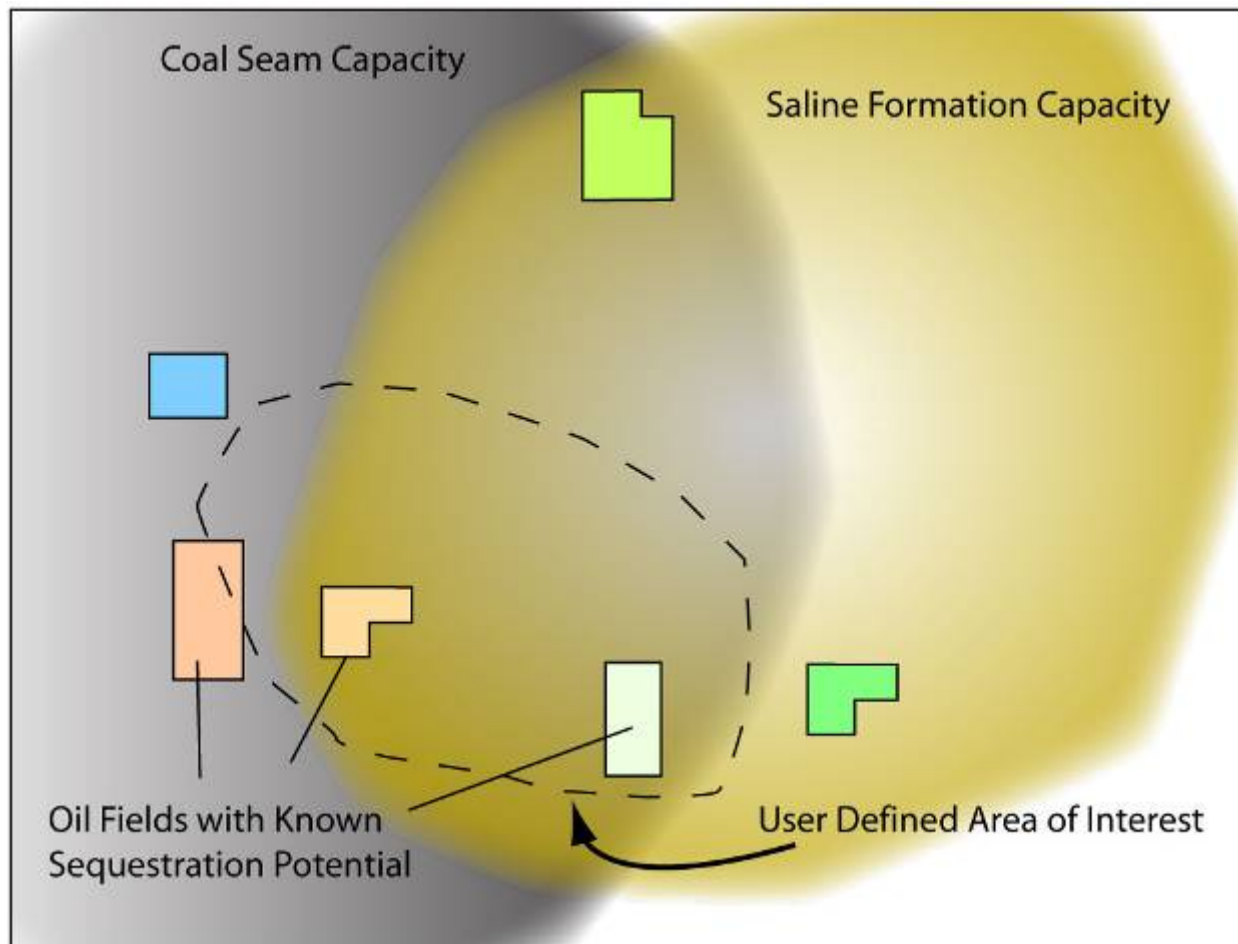
XYZ Field



Sequestration Cost Estimator



Refined Capacity Estimates



Project-Specific Warehouse

- Encourage and facilitate data sharing within project
- File transfer
- Warehouse to contain project data
- Shared space for common components



Research Safety, Regulatory, and Permitting Issues

- Permitting action plans will be designed for each field validation test:
 - Applications for required permits will be submitted to the appropriate local, state/provincial, and federal regulatory agencies.
 - Courses of action will be developed to address key safety and regulatory issues.
 - A site health and safety plan will be developed.



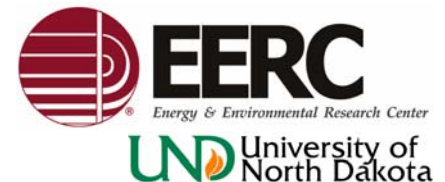
Research Safety, Regulatory, and Permitting Issues (cont.)

- The developing regulatory framework of the PCOR Partnership region will be assessed.
- Partners in this endeavor include:
 - Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission
 - Western Governor's Association
 - Key state and provincial regulatory bodies



Research Safety, Regulatory, and Permitting Issues (cont.)

- A Safety, Regulatory, and Permitting Road Map document will be developed.
 - Include future regulatory requirements for sequestration projects in the PCOR Partnership region



Phase II Outreach Approach

- Dual outreach focus
 - Outreach to general population
 - Focused outreach for validation tests
- Utilize established outreach networks
- Build on the Phase I outreach activities
- Participate in RCSP Outreach Working Group



Phase II Expanded Toolbox

Building on the Basics

- Expanded set of fact sheets
 - Phase II PCOR Partnership program update
 - A fact sheet for each of the four Phase II sequestration validation tests
- PCOR Partnership display booth (new)



Phase II – Expanded Toolbox

Public Web Site

- Add new topics and capabilities
 - Regional summary of sequestration potential and opportunities
 - In-depth information on the region through online topical reports (Phase I products)
 - Background on carbon-trading and sequestration projects
 - Sequestration “news”
- Update and expand Web pages on NETL partnership program and PCOR Partnership region and members



Phase II – Expanded Toolbox

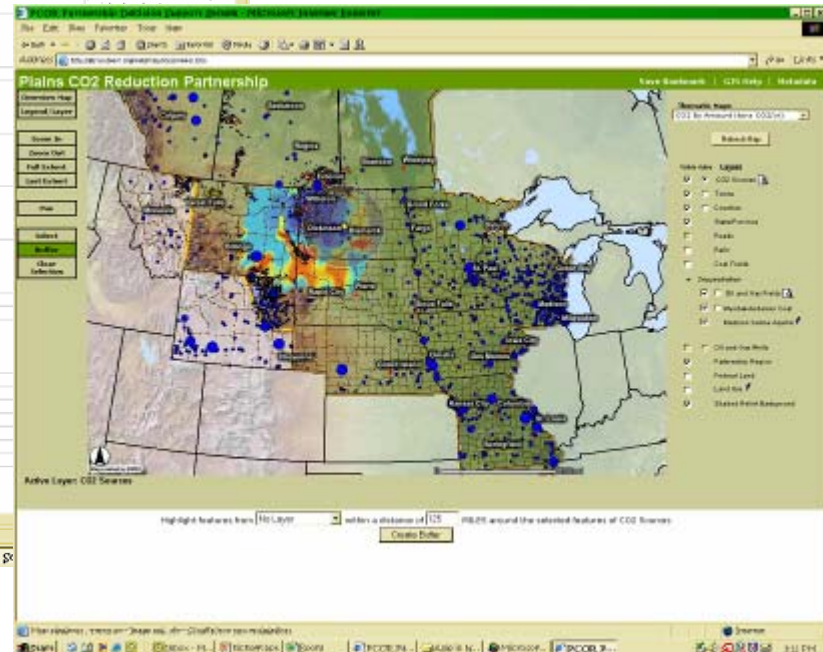
Television Productions

- Produce and promote four new Public Television relating regional projects to NETL program and global context
 - Carbon-trading markets
 - Terrestrial sequestration
 - Geologic sequestration
 - Sequestration and global warming
- Continue to distribute “CO₂ Sequestration – Nature in the Balance” DVDs and promote in other public television markets



Matching of Source – Technology Pairs with Sinks

Microsoft Excel - All Sources.xlsx					
A7 238					
A	B	P	AB	AC	AD
1		TotalCO2Produced			
2		>500000			
3					
4					
5	NORTH DAKOTA				
6	SourceID	SourceName	TotalCO2Produced	Current Capture Technologies	1-3 Year Capture Technologies 3-7 Year Capture Techno
7	238	Coal Creek	10567048	MEA solvent scrubbing, KS-1 CO2 Recovery Process	Oxy-fuel combustion
8	95	Antelope Valley	7931145	MEA solvent scrubbing, KS-1 CO2 Recovery Process	Oxy-fuel combustion
9	293	Dakota Gasification Company	6273799		
10	714	Milton R Young	6166648	MEA solvent scrubbing, KS-1 CO2 Recovery Process	Oxy-fuel combustion
11	632	Leland Olds	5969285	MEA solvent scrubbing, KS-1 CO2 Recovery Process	Oxy-fuel combustion
12	278	Coyote	3948732	MEA solvent scrubbing, KS-1 CO2 Recovery Process	Oxy-fuel combustion
13	1017	Stanton	1678354	MEA solvent scrubbing, KS-1 CO2 Recovery Process	Oxy-fuel combustion
14	52	American Crystal Sugar - Drayton	1037807		
15	54	American Crystal Sugar - Hillsboro	898178		
16	927	R M Heskett	657287	MEA solvent scrubbing, KS-1 CO2 Recovery Process	Oxy-fuel combustion
17	74	Tesoro Petroleum Company - Mandan	414640		
18	716	Min-Oak Farmers Cooperative - Wahpeton	205427		
19	110	Archer Daniels Midland - Walsalla	159320		
20	43	Amerasia Hess Corp. Targa Gas Plant	116436		
21	812	Northern Border Pipeline - Cs #6	87051		
22	810	Northern Border Pipeline - Cs #4	77353		
23	811	Northern Border Pipeline - Cs #5	74159		
24	1094	Union of North Dakota Mountain District	70862	MEA solvent scrubbing, KS-1 CO2 Recovery Process	Oxy-fuel combustion



Economic Assessment of Representative Source–Technology–Sink Combinations

Microsoft Excel - PERFORMANCE.MK16.xls

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Time New Roman 10 B I U

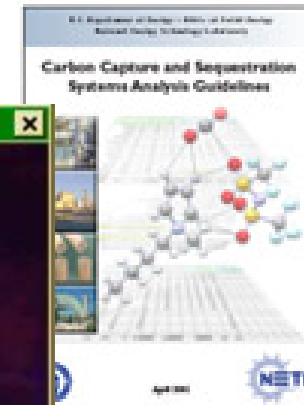
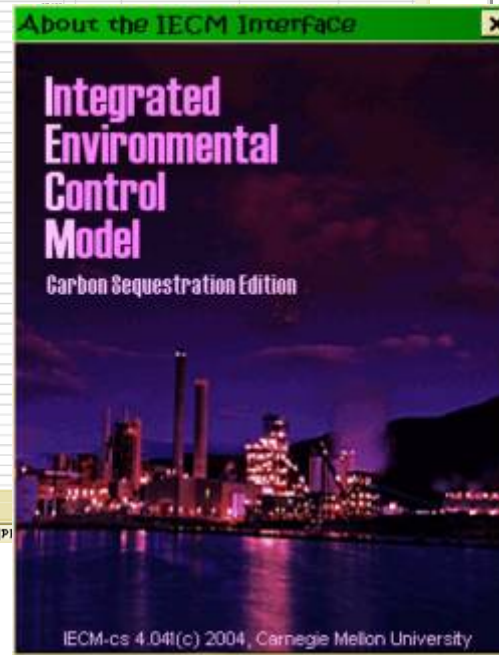
Open: AgroShapes

K79 =*(P25)*1000/(K62-K77)

37	1480	1481	Administrative & Support Labor	2,442	2,872	2,454	TPPT	Particulates	56	54
38	271,504	264,833	Consumables	36,367	20,887	36,379	TPPT	Solid Waste	126,435	122,445
39	83,787	82,881	Byproduct Credits	Not Included	Not Included	Not Included	TPPT	Liquid Effluents	25,380	23,888
40			Plant	18,732	18,732	18,410				
41			TOTAL PRODUCTION COST	49,063	56,189	49,096				
42			Production Cost (\$/MWh)	172	207	207				
43			1. Operation Cost of auxiliary power for the ASU is part of the new, lower generation capacity.							
44			Economic Life (yrs)	20	20					
45			Discount Factor (%)	10	10					
46			Escalation Factor (%)	3	3					
47										
48										
49										
50			Base Plant							
51			Capital Recovery (or ROI) % of Total Capital		17,468					
52			Depreciation, % of Total Capital		14,489					
53			Income Tax, % of Total Capital (Tgn = 18)	15	12,447					
54			Property Tax, % of Total Capital (Tgn = 10)	15	12,447					
55			Insurance, % of Total Capital (Tgn = 15)	15	12,447					
56			Levelized Annual Fixed Charges		176,295					
57			1							
58			Levelized Annual Operating Charges		80,225					
59			2							
60			3		236,520					
61			4		5,340,495					
62			Annual CO2 Emissions (tons)							
63			5							
64			Capture Plant							
65			Capital Recovery (or ROI) % of Total Capital		32,300					
66			Depreciation, % of Total Capital		19,070					
67			Income Tax, % of Total Capital (Tgn = 18)	15	4,504					
68			Property Tax, % of Total Capital (Tgn = 10)	15	4,504					
69			Insurance, % of Total Capital (Tgn = 15)	15	4,504					
70			Levelized Annual Fixed Charges		55,545					
71			1							
72			Levelized Annual Operating Charges		9,572					
73			2							
74			3		69,057					
75			4		33,243					
76			Annual CO2 Emissions (tons)							
77			5							
78			CO2 Capture Cost (\$/ton)							
79										
80										
81			Base Plant							
82			Electricity Generation (MWh/y)		2,947,000					
83			Electricity Cost (\$/MWh)		69.09					
84			CO2 Generation (ton/MWh)		1.935					
85			Capture Plant							
86			Electricity Generation (MWh/y)		1,801,604					
87			Electricity Cost (\$/MWh)		34.45					
88			CO2 Generation (ton/MWh)		0.972					
89										
90										
91			Avoided Cost (\$/ton)							
92										
93										
94										
95										
96										
97										
98										
99										
100										

Ready

Start | InBox - MICROSOFT... | MICROSOFT PHOTO E...



Utilizing Wind Energy for CO₂ Compression

The generation and utilization of wind power to support energy requirements of two CO₂ compressors at Dakota Gasification Company will be analyzed.



Development of CO₂ Management Plan for Excelsior Energy



The CO₂ sequestration opportunities that are available for Excelsior's planned Mesaba power plant will be assessed. Sink–source pairs specific to Excelsior operations will be identified and ranked according to engineering, economic, and public acceptance considerations.



How Can the PCOR Partnership Add Value?

The PCOR Partnership Will: Catalog, Catalyze, and Monetize

- We provide regional databases that ***catalog*** sources and sinks and help to determine what infrastructure is needed.
- We ***catalyze*** projects by brokering meetings with appropriate industrial participants.
- We use our demonstration and validation activities to provide the technical and economic foundation needed to ***monetize*** carbon credits.



PHASE II IS UNDER WAY!!!



Ed Steadman / John Harju
(701) 777-5000

esteadman@undeerc.org
jharju@undeerc.org